1. A method of treating a nerve disorder in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising the step of administering a TNF-α inhibitor selected from the group consisting of: (a) metalloproteinase inhibitors excluding methylprenisolone, (b) quinolones, (c) corticosteroids, (d) thalidomide, (e) lazaroides, (f) pentoxyphyllines, (g) hydroxamic acid derivatives, (h) carbocyclic acids, (i) napthopyrans, (j) amrinone, (k) pimobendan, (l) vesnarinone, (m) phosphodiesterase III inhibitors, (n) lactoferrin and lactoferrin derived analogs, (o) melatonin, and bases or addition salts thereof, for the treatment of nerve disorders in said mammal in need of such treatment wherein said nerve disorder is caused by the liberation of TNF-α and compounds triggered by the liberation of or presence of TNF-α by inhibiting TNF-α.

2. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a nerve disorder in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a TNF-α inhibitor selected from the group consisting of: (a) metalloproteinase inhibitors excluding methylprenisolone, (b) quinolones, (c) corticosteroids, (d) thalidomide, (e) lazaroides, (f) pentoxyphyllines, (g) hydroxamic acid derivatives, (h) carbocyclic acids, (i) napthopyrans, (j) amrinone, (k) pimobendan, (l) vesnarinone, (m) phosphodiesterase III inhibitors, (n) lactoferrin and lactoferrin derived analogs, (o) melatonin, and bases or addition salts thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for the treatment of nerve disorders in said mammal in need of such treatment wherein said nerve disorder is caused by the liberation of TNF-α and compounds triggered by the liberation of or presence of TNF-α by inhibiting TNF-α.